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Crop Production

Release:
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CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, MARCH 1, 1957

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines..	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,415
Grapefruit.....	48,263	42,190	45,280	42,800
Lemons.....	13,146	14,000	12,600	14,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter...	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	156.9	3,554	5,260	6,905
E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.0	131.4	154.1	Apr. 10	3,110	4,022	Apr. 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January.....	8,446	9,603	9,697	4,924	5,167	5,369
February.....	8,284	9,657	9,464	5,028	5,153	5,022
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	16,730	19,260	19,161	9,952	10,320	10,391

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Cr Pr 2-2 (3-57)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D.C.

Received by
SOUTHEAST AREA
MAR 18 1957
GREENE
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1957

Developments affecting crops were mainly favorable over major areas during the past month. Rain or snow fell in telling amounts over much but not all of critically dry Great Plains States and other areas gained in soil moisture supplies. Mild, open weather saved feed, aided livestock production and pushed forage growth in early sections. Winter damage to crops appears light so far but danger from late freeze is not past, especially for some tree fruits and truck crops.

Winter wheat needs much more moisture in western Kansas, Nebraska, eastern Colorado, New Mexico and the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Soils here are still too dry to withstand strong winds and to support fast growth. But the area facing heavy acreage loss is smaller than a month ago. Much of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas as well as other sections got rain or snow which halted deterioration in poorly started fields and set others to greening and growing. Much Pacific Northwest wheat has had protective snow cover after a good fall start. East of the Mississippi River, most wheat has good prospects.

Warm, open weather over wide areas during much of the month helped livestock and reduced the outlay of hay and other feed. Grazing is improving rapidly in California, where early winter drought had prevailed, and also in eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma and on eastward across the entire South. Over parts of Texas, February rains were outstanding. Hay and forage supplies each day are appearing adequate on more and more farms across the country. Shortages as well as poor early spring grazing prospects still face western parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and much of the central and northern plains. However, drastic herd liquidation has been reduced by drought assistance programs. In East North Central and Northeastern States, the poor quality of last year's rainy weather hay is evident in present feeding difficulties. Fall seeded legumes and grasses for 1957 forage crops appear to have survived well thus far.

The northward march of the planting season is well under way after getting off to a slow start in some areas. Dry soils held back some early plantings in California, southern Texas, Florida and Georgia, and more recently soggy wet soils in much of the South and East have stalled field work. Following February rains in south Texas, much additional cotton and sorghum has been planted and earlier plantings are now up and coming. Spring oats seeding started slowly in Kansas and less than the usual amount was completed by March 1. Only a few warm days are needed to move corn planting activity across Texas while the pace of small grain seedings increases northward.

Irrigation in the central Great Plains continues to expand with more wells already starting pumping for the season. Mountain snows in extensive areas in California and Arizona melted some during February and soaked into dry soils; late snows are still hoped for to build irrigation water supplies, which are not now plentiful. Some gains in snowpacks or storage were made in parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Montana, and a good supply of storage water has been carried over from last year in the Pacific Northwest. Soil moisture remains scarce in the central Great Plains as well as southward, and also eastward across most of Iowa. Gains in Illinois are notably adding to optimism about production prospects.

Deciduous fruits still have late spring frost dangers to hurdle but at present mainly have good chances, having received few apparent winter setbacks.

Damage has been reported to some peaches and sweet cherries in northeastern States. California fruits are blooming vigorously while considerable pruning is being completed in Washington and Oregon. Growing conditions for citrus fruits are good following rains in important areas in California, south Texas and in Florida.

Winter vegetable production for the 1957 season is expected to be 13 percent less than in 1956 with largest reductions in cabbage, lettuce and carrots. Smaller production is also expected for celery, beets, shallots, spinach and lima beans but there should be more plentiful supplies of winter sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflower, artichokes and eggplant.

Production of winter potatoes is expected to total almost a third more than last year even after substantial acreage and yield loss in south Florida caused by excessive rains. Plantings of early spring potatoes now look almost a fifth larger than last year.

Milk production in February fell slightly below last year's 29-day total but on a daily basis averaged higher by about 2 percent. Crop Reporters' herds reached another March 1 production per cow record--three percent above last year and almost a fourth above the 10-year average for this date. Strongest gains in comparison with average were shown in the South but new records for March 1 were reported in all regions except North Atlantic States. Egg production slipped slightly below February 1956, largely because of the shorter month with decreases shown in all regions except West North Central States. Laying flock numbers during February and on March 1 were about the same as a year earlier. Egg-feed price relationships were discouraging to many producers.

CITRUS: The 1956-57 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 138 million boxes--one percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 17 percent above average. Compared with last month there was a decline of 200,000 boxes, since the Florida tangerine crop is turning out smaller than had been estimated on February 1. In Florida, a reduction in Temples was offset by an increase in Other Early and Midseason oranges.

The total production of Early and Midseason oranges is estimated at 70.5 million boxes--3 percent above last year's crop and 26 percent above average. Valencia oranges are estimated at 63.2 million boxes--2 percent below last season, but 9 percent above average. Valencia prospects remain unchanged from last month. As of March first, 61.2 million boxes of oranges had been harvested compared with 59.1 million boxes to the same date a year ago. About 72.4 million boxes remained to be picked on March 1, 1957 as against 73.6 million boxes on March 1, 1956. The tangerine crop is now estimated at 4.8 million--4 percent below the February 1 estimate, but 2 percent above last year's crop.

Production of grapefruit is estimated at 42.8 million boxes--200,000 less than indicated a month ago, and 5 percent below last year. As of March first, 23.7 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested compared with 25.7 million to the same date a year ago. About 19.1 million boxes remained to be picked on March 1, 1957 as against 19.6 million boxes on March 1, 1956.

The 1956-57 lemon crop in California is estimated at 14 million boxes--11 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 6 percent above average. Indicated production is up 3 percent from last month.

Florida had favorable weather during February, with sufficient rainfall and warm temperatures to promote good growth. Harvest of Early and Mid-season oranges was about 92 percent complete by March 1 with 14.6 million boxes going for fresh use and 35.3 million boxes going to processors. This is slightly above a year earlier for both uses. Harvest of the estimated 40 million boxes of Valencias has gotten started with 1.2 million boxes having moved to fresh market by March 1 and one-half million boxes going to the processors, compared with 1.4 million and one-half million boxes, respectively, to the same date a year ago. Fruit appears to be sizing normally. The Florida crop of grapefruit, estimated at 35 million boxes, was 58 percent harvested by March 1, with 10.7 million boxes moving to fresh market and 9.6 million boxes moving to processors. Last year, 11.8 million boxes had gone to fresh market by March 1, and 10.7 million boxes had gone to the processors. Harvest of tangerines was practically complete by the end of February. Production, estimated at 4.8 million boxes, is down 4 percent from last month's estimate, as the December freeze affected production more than had been thought at first.

Bloom for the 1957-58 citrus crops in Florida reached its peak about March 1.

Mild temperatures and good moisture conditions during February were favorable for the citrus crops in California. Rains were well spaced throughout the month and covered practically all citrus areas. Harvest of Navel oranges is about three-fourths complete in the Central district, but less than one-fourth complete in Southern California. Valencia oranges suffered some frost damage in late January but are showing some recovery. Main harvest of the Valencia crop is not expected to begin until late April. Utilization of the 1956-57 California orange crop to March 1 totaled 7.5 million boxes, with 6.8 million moving to fresh market and 0.7 million boxes to processors. Last season for the comparable period 5.9 million boxes had gone to fresh market and 0.5 million to processors. January cold weather damaged the lemon crop and caused some dropping of mature fruit, but the loss was more than offset by favorable conditions during February. Harvest is in progress with fruit injured by cold weather going to processing plants. Movement of the lemon crop is behind that of a year ago. Utilization to March 1, 1957 totaled 2.8 boxes compared with 3.2 a year ago. There was also a loss of small fruit in some districts but there has been a good set on some of the late bloom which is expected to increase the late summer crop.

In Texas, general rains occurred about the middle of February. As much as 5 inches of rain fell in some areas, and all of it went into the ground. There has been some improvement in size of the fruit, but the principal benefit from the rains occurred to the trees. Shipments for fresh market through February were about 11 percent smaller than last year for grapefruit and 25 percent less for oranges. Marketing of the remaining production will continue through March and a light harvest may extend into early April. Most groves were in bloom in late February and a good set is expected to hold for the 1957-58 crop.

POTATOES: Production of winter potatoes is placed at 6,905,000 hundredweight, 31 percent above the 1956 production of 5,260,000 hundredweight and 94 percent above the 1949-55 average of 3,554,000 hundredweight. The reduction from the 7,445,000 hundredweight estimated a month ago is due to acreage loss and yield reduction resulting from excessive rain in south Florida.

Heavy rains in south Florida during the latter part of February and the first few days of March interrupted the digging of the winter potato crop. The loss of acreage was principally in the Dade County area and was confined largely to the younger crops and crops in poorly drained or low areas. Yield prospects were lowered on the acreage remaining for harvest. In the Fort Myers-Immokalee area, harvesting of the red varieties is practically complete, and harvesting of the white varieties is approaching the halfway mark. The condition of the acreage remaining for harvest is irregular with a wide range in yields.

In California, about two-thirds of the winter crop has been harvested. Considerable undug acreages remain in all principal sections of Kern, Tulare, and Riverside Counties. Yields have varied widely, even in adjacent fields. It now appears that harvesting will continue well into March with most areas scheduled for completion before the end of the month.

Growers' reports of early Spring potatoes indicate an acreage for harvest of 31,000 acres--up 19 percent from 1956 and 31 percent above the average. In the Hastings area of Florida, plantings exceeded earlier intentions of growers. Growth has been rapid and with continued favorable growing weather, harvest in earliest fields is expected to get underway about the middle of March. Recent rainfall has been beneficial. Acreage also exceeded earlier intentions in the other growing areas of Florida. In the Hillsboro-Wauchula area, fields are showing good growth, with earliest harvest expected to begin in late March or early April. The small acreage in the Everglades is generally making good growth. In the Gainsville area of north Florida, stands are irregular due to drought conditions at planting time, but recent rains have been very beneficial. In Texas, growing conditions for the small acreage for harvest are above average.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows on farms produced a total of 9,464 million pounds of milk in February -- 2 percent less than in 1956 when February had 29 days, but 14 percent above the 1946-55 February average. On a daily basis, milk production for February was about 2 percent higher than last year. February was relatively warm, but precipitation was less than usual for the month in the Upper and Central Great Plains and in parts of the Southwest and Southeast sections of the country. Milk production was at the rate of 1.99 pounds per capita per day, the same as February last year, but 3 percent above average for the month.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds reached a high of 19.55 pounds on March 1 -- 3 percent above the previous record for the date last year and 22 percent above the March 1 average. Output per cow was a record high for March 1 in all regions except the North Atlantic States, where production was 2 percent below the record set in 1956. In other regions, increases in production per cow from the year earlier ranged from 1 percent in the West North Central to 9 percent in the Western States.

Production increased seasonally less than usual, as output per cow exceeded the average gain from February 1 to March 1 in only the North and South Atlantic States. Compared with the March 1 average, production per cow was up in all sections of the country, with the strongest gains occurring in the South.

Nationwide, crop reporters milked a record high of 72.6 percent of the milk cows in their herds on March 1. This compared with the previous high of 71.9 percent for the date last year and the March 1 average of 67.7 percent. Farmers milked more than the usual proportion of milk cows for March 1 in all regions. Only in the North Atlantic States was the percentage milked on March 1 less than for the corresponding date last year.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, February output equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 10 States, mainly in the South and West. Milk production for February failed to reach record high volume in the Northeastern States, where monthly estimates are made. Wisconsin led all States in February milk production with 1,380 million pounds; followed by Minnesota with 838 million; New York, 691 million; California, 547 million; and Iowa, 486 million pounds.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, February 1957, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. average 1946-55	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	State	Feb. Average 1946-55	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957
N.Y.....	607	777	747	691	Ga.....	84	97	106	101
N.J.....	86	94	93	88	Ky.....	140	161	180	177
Pa.....	409	498	510	468	Tenn...	141	158	166	158
Ohio.....	357	436	437	428	Ala....	88	92	92	91
Ind.....	256	302	278	297	Miss...	93	106	116	110
Ill.....	380	409	410	414	Ark....	79	79	82	79
Mich.....	379	404	402	383	Okla...	137	131	127	123
Wis.....	1,122	1,381	1,400	1,380	Texas..	234	235	248	241
Minn.....	697	871	852	838	Mont...	37	35	36	35
Iowa.....	428	480	512	486	Idaho..	88	106	110	104
Mo.....	246	284	284	277	Wyo....	16	15	16	14
N.Dak....	116	134	116	127	Colo...	67	69	66	65
S.Dak....	95	107	96	106	Utah...	50	56	58	56
Nebr.....	160	165	173	171	Wash...	119	127	135	127
Kans.....	181	174	178	169	Oreg...	75	75	76	73
Va.....	122	136	153	140	Calif..	445	543	565	547
W.Va.....	51	55	57	52	Other States	551	694	627	666
N.C.....	108	126	144	134					
S.C.....	40	45	49	48	U.S....	8,284	9,657	9,697	9,464

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,022 million eggs in February--3 percent less than in February last year, but about the same as the 1946-55 average. The decrease in Feburary egg production was mainly due to the fact that February this year contained one day less than last year. Decreases from last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, 2 percent in the South Central and Western States, 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production in the West North Central States was about the same as in February last year.

The rate of egg production in February was 15.4 eggs per layer, compared with 15.9 eggs last year and the average of 14.0 eggs. The one less day in February this year was responsible for the reduction in the monthly rate of lay. Decreases were 4 percent in the East North Central States, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

The Nation's laying flocks averaged 326 million layers in February, compared with 325 million last year. Numbers of layers, compared with last year, were up 2 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the Western States and unchanged in the South Central States. In the North Atlantic and East North Central States, average numbers of layers were down 1 percent from last year.

Number of layers on March 1 totaled about 322 million -- about the same as a year earlier. Eggs laid per 100 layers on farms March 1 were 58.2 eggs, compared with 57.4 eggs a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 32.8 cents a dozen, compared with 40.2 cents on February 15 last year and 33.2 cents last month.

Farmers received an average 18.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-February, compared with 21.0 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 14.4 cents and commercial broilers averaged 19.4 cents, compared with 19.9 cents and 21.4 cents, respectively, in mid-February last year. Prices received for farm chickens were up slightly, 0.3 cent, from last month while broiler prices were up 1.4 cents for the same period.

Turkey prices on February 15 averaged 27.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.4 cents a year earlier. Turkey prices were down only slightly from last month.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-February was $3.56 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.40 in February last year. The February egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were all less favorable than last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1946-55 (Av.)	54,294	69,383	101,992	33,812	60,678	35,730	355,890
1956	56,163	63,820	87,838	31,428	46,061	35,689	320,999
1957	55,468	62,535	90,383	32,098	46,082	35,889	322,455
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1946-55 (Av.)	55.4	53.7	54.4	51.3	49.5	55.1	53.3
1956	57.3	57.3	58.9	57.3	54.2	58.4	57.4
1957	57.7	58.2	60.6	57.0	53.8	60.0	58.2

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	42,371	39,420	38,770	36,500
Navels and Misc. 2/	15,742	15,330	15,170	14,500
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	22,000
Fla., all	67,650	88,400	91,000	94,000
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	2,600
Other early and Midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,400
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000
Texas, all	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700
Early & Midseason 2/	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300
Valencias	924	400	450	400
Arizona, all	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,300
Navels and Misc. 2/	514	510	440	550
Valencias	507	620	710	750
La., all 2/	238	175	195	115
5 States 3/	113,937	130,625	132,715	133,615
Total Early & Midseason 4/	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,465
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	64,260	63,150
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800
All oranges & tangerines 5 States 3/	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,415
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	20,000
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,000
Texas, all	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800
Ariz., all	2,991	2,470	2,370	2,700
Calif., all	2,582	2,420	2,410	2,300
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800
Other	1,597	1,500	1,580	1,500
4 States 3/	48,263	42,190	45,280	42,800
LEMONS:				
Calif., 3/	13,146	14,000	12,600	14,000
LIMES:				
Fla., 3/	261	380	400	400

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested Acreage			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
WINTER:						
Florida	11.0	16.0	23.0	161	173	145
California	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170
Total Winter...	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	156.9
EARLY SPRING:						
Fla.-Hastings....	15.2	21.0	25.0	162	168	Apr. 10
-Other.....	4.3	4.7	5.7	105	100	" "
Texas.....	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	" "
Total E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.0	131.4	154.1	" "

Seasonal group and State	Production		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:			
Florida.....	1,787	2,768	3,335
California.....	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter.....	3,554	5,260	6,905
EARLY SPRING:			
Fla.-Hastings.....	2,470	3,528	Apr. 10
-Other.....	455	470	" "
Texas.....	184	24	" "
Total E. Spring.....	3,110	4,022	" "

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	March 1, av. 1946-55	March 1, 1956	March 1, 1957	March 1, av. 1946-55	March 1, 1956	March 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	14.7	18.2	19.4	72.7	73.9	77.2
N.H.	17.5	20.8	22.1	77.6	80.3	81.2
Vt.	16.7	20.2	20.8	74.6	77.9	78.9
Mass.	18.6	22.8	23.0	78.5	81.1	81.5
Conn.	19.2	23.7	24.4	79.0	82.5	82.1
N.Y.	20.7	23.5	23.2	73.9	77.0	77.3
N.J.	22.1	24.7	23.9	79.6	81.7	81.1
Pa.	19.5	22.9	22.0	76.5	79.9	78.4
N.Atl.	19.73	22.97	22.42	75.9	79.2	78.5
Ohio	17.1	21.6	22.2	72.3	78.0	79.2
Ind.	16.0	19.5	20.6	69.8	73.9	77.4
Ill.	17.6	20.9	22.3	69.2	72.5	74.4
Mich.	19.9	23.3	22.7	76.5	81.1	80.1
Wis.	20.0	23.2	23.9	74.2	79.5	79.3
E.N.Cent.	18.79	22.21	23.10	72.7	77.7	78.4
Minn.	21.6	26.3	25.7	75.5	81.1	81.1
Iowa	17.5	21.0	22.2	67.7	72.0	74.1
Mo.	11.4	13.5	14.2	58.4	63.4	63.7
N.Dak.	15.4	18.1	18.5	60.7	66.1	64.5
S.Dak.	13.6	15.9	16.4	58.8	63.0	61.7
Nebr.	16.4	18.3	20.0	65.8	68.6	71.5
Kans.	15.8	18.2	19.0	66.6	69.3	71.3
W.N.Cent.	16.84	19.95	20.20	66.6	71.0	71.4
Md.	17.6	19.6	19.9	75.3	76.1	77.8
Va.	13.7	17.0	17.4	64.9	71.2	72.4
W.Va.	10.6	12.8	13.1	61.7	65.2	65.0
N.C.	12.6	15.0	16.9	68.3	73.2	75.5
S.C.	11.2	13.4	14.3	66.4	68.8	69.3
Ga.	9.5	11.4	13.3	58.2	59.1	64.5
S.Atl.	12.61	15.05	15.84	65.3	69.0	70.3
Ky.	11.0	12.7	14.4	60.5	62.0	64.4
Tenn.	10.5	11.8	12.8	63.4	66.9	67.2
Ala.	8.6	8.7	10.1	56.1	53.7	57.2
Miss.	7.2	8.3	8.7	53.7	55.9	57.0
Ark.	7.9	9.0	10.4	49.6	51.9	56.1
La.	7.0	8.8	8.6	41.6	55.8	54.7
Okla.	10.9	14.4	14.6	56.5	64.2	63.9
Texas	8.6	9.9	10.9	52.7	54.2	54.1
S.Cent.	9.55	11.35	12.28	56.2	59.8	61.0
Mont.	15.1	16.4	16.9	62.6	62.7	65.1
Idaho	18.7	20.5	21.0	73.0	74.1	74.8
Wyo.	17.0	17.3	18.5	66.7	63.9	67.9
Colo.	16.9	19.0	19.5	67.6	70.3	72.8
Utah	19.2	19.6	21.7	73.6	72.8	76.4
Wash.	18.7	19.7	22.0	75.0	78.2	79.3
Oreg.	15.1	16.1	17.0	65.2	67.7	69.1
Calif.	20.5	22.3	24.5	75.3	78.2	79.2
West.	18.27	19.86	21.67	71.4	73.5	76.0
U. S.	16.07	18.96	19.55	67.7	71.9	72.6

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during February		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During February		Total eggs produced 2 Mos.-Jan. & Feb.	
	1956 1/	1957	1956 1/	1957	1956 1/	1957	1956 1/	1957
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,310	3,349	1,694	1,579	56	53	117	115
N.H.	2,382	2,464	1,699	1,562	40	38	84	83
Vt.	981	909	1,769	1,646	17	15	36	32
Mass.	3,694	3,663	1,728	1,669	64	61	131	129
R.I.	414	416	1,726	1,582	7	7	15	15
Conn.	3,517	3,434	1,688	1,624	59	56	124	122
N.Y.	10,462	9,672	1,595	1,557	167	151	344	327
N.J.	13,628	13,876	1,494	1,442	204	200	401	416
Pa.	18,564	18,475	1,630	1,590	303	294	619	622
N.Atl.	56,952	56,258	1,610	1,555	917	875	1,871	1,861
Ohio	13,125	12,829	1,612	1,543	212	198	422	417
Ind.	12,886	12,554	1,624	1,582	209	199	422	423
Ill.	16,664	17,153	1,601	1,512	267	259	532	529
Mich.	9,064	8,822	1,572	1,512	142	133	298	286
Wis.	12,746	12,185	1,641	1,613	209	196	424	416
E.N.Cent.	64,485	63,543	1,611	1,550	1,039	985	2,098	2,071
Minn.	21,722	22,216	1,711	1,669	372	371	776	787
Iowa	25,746	26,724	1,728	1,674	445	447	901	930
Mo.	12,012	11,805	1,485	1,428	178	169	346	331
N.Dak.	3,380	3,326	1,369	1,394	46	46	91	96
S.Dak.	7,523	7,524	1,569	1,579	118	119	235	243
Nebr.	9,826	10,332	1,624	1,610	160	166	314	338
Kans.	9,250	9,461	1,595	1,529	148	145	289	292
W.N.Cent.	89,459	91,388	1,640	1,601	1,467	1,463	2,952	3,017
Del.	755	704	1,540	1,428	12	10	23	20
Md.	2,477	2,422	1,491	1,442	37	35	70	71
Va.	4,668	4,863	1,508	1,434	70	70	136	143
W.Va.	2,367	2,279	1,447	1,350	34	31	65	61
N.C.	9,099	9,231	1,508	1,492	137	138	267	284
S.C.	3,037	3,217	1,514	1,428	46	46	88	93
Ga.	6,258	6,825	1,636	1,579	102	108	207	218
Fla.	2,908	2,783	1,702	1,666	49	46	101	97
S.Atl.	31,569	32,324	1,543	1,497	487	484	957	987
Ky.	6,678	6,806	1,325	1,313	88	89	162	177
Tenn.	6,352	6,183	1,288	1,288	82	80	153	157
Ala.	4,755	4,712	1,412	1,394	67	66	133	137
Miss.	3,951	4,059	1,290	1,277	51	52	97	108
Ark.	3,735	3,738	1,334	1,291	50	48	92	92
La.	2,375	2,431	1,357	1,288	32	31	60	60
Okla.	4,962	5,058	1,491	1,411	74	71	139	139
Texas	13,556	13,555	1,470	1,422	199	193	375	379
S.Cent.	46,364	46,542	1,387	1,354	643	630	1,211	1,249
Mont.	1,290	1,321	1,473	1,411	19	19	40	39
Idaho	1,541	1,530	1,638	1,607	25	25	51	52
Wyo.	400	388	1,479	1,411	6	5	12	11
Colo.	1,821	1,890	1,520	1,484	28	28	55	56
N.Mex.	622	618	1,395	1,481	9	9	18	18
Ariz.	474	486	1,624	1,540	8	7	16	15
Utah	1,856	1,878	1,464	1,434	27	27	56	56
Nev.	121	120	1,378	1,344	2	2	4	4
Wash.	4,490	4,366	1,781	1,666	80	73	162	154
Oreg.	3,096	3,043	1,694	1,627	52	50	110	105
Calif.	20,322	20,592	1,694	1,652	344	340	707	696
West.	36,033	36,232	1,665	1,615	600	585	1,231	1,206
U.S.	324,862	326,287	1,586	1,539	5,153	5,022	10,320	10,391

1/ Revised.

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